

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Claims 1-19 Canceled.

20. (Currently Amended) A method for communication between a client computer and a server computer, wherein both the client computer and the server computer use the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and the client computer uses an HTTP-browser, the method comprising:

sending a first request from the client computer to the server computer;

upon receiving the first request, the server computer establishing a session by [(i)] allocating a resource at the server computer, the resource including an identifier, and [(ii)] returning, in response to the first request, a predetermined close instruction to the browser at the client computer, the close instruction carrying the identifier identifying the session at the resource;

upon unloading at the browser the predetermined close instruction received from the server computer, sending a second request from the client computer to the server computer to indicate initiation of the predetermined close instruction by the browser, the second request carrying the identifier and indicating to de-allocate the resource at the server computer; and

upon receiving the second-request from the client computer, the server computer de-allocating the resource.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20, wherein after the server computer has returned the predetermined close instruction, and before the server computer receives the second request from the client computer, the server computer consecutively sends content pages to the client computer.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein in the step returning a predetermined close instruction, the browser presents the close instruction in a first frame and presents the contents in a second frame.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the close instruction prevents selected content pages from being cached by the browser.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20, wherein in the step sending a second request, the client computer sends the second request to a predetermined address of the server computer.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20, wherein in the step returning a predetermined close instruction, the predetermined close instruction comprises script.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20, wherein in the step returning a predetermined close instruction, the script does not lead to a presentation by the browser.

27. (Currently Amended) A computer program product for HTTP communication between a client computer and a server computer, wherein the client computer includes a browser, the computer program product including program code portions embodied in a computer readable medium that cause a client processor in the client computer and a server processor in the server computer to control the communication, the computer program product further comprising:

code portions that cause the client processor to send a first request to the server computer;

code portions that - upon receiving the first request by the server computer - cause the server processor to [[(i)]] allocate a resource at the server

computer, the resource including an identifier, and [(ii)] return, in response to the first request, a predetermined close instruction to the browser at the client computer, the close instruction carrying the identifier;

code portions that upon unloading at the browser the predetermined close instruction received from the server computer - cause the client processor to send a second request to the server computer to indicate initiation of the predetermined close instruction by the browser, the second request carrying the identifier and indicating to de-allocate the resource at the server computer; and

code portions that - upon receiving the second request from the client computer - cause the server processor to de-allocate the resource.

28. (Previously Presented) The computer program product of claim 27, wherein the code portions cause the client processor to provide such a close instruction that the browser provides a first frame to present the close instruction in a first frame and provides a second frame to present content pages that the client computer receives from the server computer.

29. (Previously Presented) The computer program product of claim 27, wherein the code portions cause the client processor to provide such a close instruction that caching of selected content pages by the browser is prevented.

30. (Previously Presented) The computer program product of claim 27, wherein the code portions cause the client processor to provide such a close instruction that the client computer sends the second request to a predetermined address of the server computer.

31. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium storing the program code portions of the computer program product of claim 27 that cause the

client processor to operate.

32. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium storing the program code portions of the computer program product of claim 27 that cause the server processor to operate.

33. (Currently Amended) A computer system including a client computer and a server computer, wherein both the client computer and the server computer use HTTP for communication and the client computer uses an HTTP-browser, the computer system characterized in that:

the client computer sends a first request to the server computer;

the server computer upon receiving the first request [[i)]] allocates a resource, the resource including an identifier, and [[ii)]] returns in response to the first request, a predetermined close instruction to the browser of the client computer, the close instruction carrying the identifier;

the client computer, upon unloading at the browser the predetermined close instruction received from the server computer, sends a second request to the server computer to indicate initiation of the predetermined close instruction by the browser, the second request carrying the identifier and indicating to de-allocate the resource at the server; and

the server computer, upon receiving the second request from the client computer, de-allocates the resource.

34. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 33, wherein the client computer presents the close instruction in a first frame and presents the content pages in a second frame.

35. (Previously Presented) The computer system of claim 33, wherein the server computer provides the close instruction such that in the client computer the close instruction prevents selected content pages from being cached by the browser.

36. (Previously Presented) A method for communication between a client computer and a server computer, both computers using the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and the client computer using an HTTP-browser, the method comprising:

 sending a request from the client computer to the server computer;

 upon receiving the request, the server computer:

 allocating a resource at the server computer, the resource including an identifier and a time-out period (T),

 returning a close instruction to the client computer, the close instruction including the time-out period (T) and the identifier,

 measuring the time (t) during which communication between the client computer and the server computer is idle, and

 de-allocating the resource when the measured time (t) reaches the time-out period (T); and

 upon receiving the close instruction the client computer:

 measuring the time (t) during which the communication between the client computer and the server computer is idle, and

 displaying a warning to the user if the measured time (t) reaches a predetermined fraction (T/X) of the time-out period (T).

37. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for controlling HTTP-communication between a client computer and a server computer, wherein the client computer has a browser, the computer program product including a client program portion embodied in a computer readable medium to control a client processor and a server program portion to control a server processor,

wherein the client program product portion causes the client processor to send a request from the client computer to the server computer;

wherein, upon receiving the request by the server computer, the server program portion causes the server processor to allocate a resource at the server computer, the resource including an identifier and a time-out period (T), to return a close instruction to the client computer, the close instruction including the time-out period (T) and the identifier to measure the time (t) during which communication between the client computer and the server computer is idle, and to de-allocate the resource when the measured time (t) reaches the time-out period (T); and

wherein, upon receiving the close instruction by the client computer, the client program portion causes the client processor to measure the time (t) during which the communication between the client computer and the server computer is idle, and to display a warning to the user if the measured time (t) reaches a predetermined fraction (T/X) of the time-out period (T).

38. (Previously Presented) A method for communication between a client computer and a server computer, both computers using the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and the client computer using an HTTP-browser, the method comprising:

sending a first request from the client computer to the server computer;

allocating a resource at the server computer, the resource including an identifier;

returning a predetermined response page to the browser, the response page carrying the identifier and carrying browser instructions;

as instructed by the response page, periodically sending the second requests by the browser to the server computer, the second requests carrying the identifier to prevent the server computer from de-allocating the resource; and

at the server computer, periodically checking the arrival of the second requests with the identifier from the client computer and de-allocating the resource when a predetermined time period (T) has lapsed since the last arrival.